

System
Control

1. An image capture system for generating an extended effective dynamic range from a signal provided by an image sensor, said image capture system comprising:
 - an image sensing device having standard photosites with a predetermined response to a light exposure and non-standard photosites with a slower response to the same light exposure;
 - an optical section for exposing the image sensing device to image light, thereby causing the image sensing device to generate an image signal; and
 - a processing section for expanding the response of the standard photosites to increased light exposures by utilizing the image signals from neighboring non-standard photosites.
2. The image capture system as claimed in claim 1 wherein the processing section expands the response of the non-standard photosites to decreased light exposures by utilizing the image signals from neighboring standard photosites.
3. The image capture system as claimed in claim 2 wherein the processing section further comprises:
 - means for processing the image signals against a plurality of thresholds, including a high exposure response threshold for the standard photosites and a low exposure response threshold for the non-standard photosites;
 - means for replacing the image signals from standard photosites exceeding the high exposure response threshold with a combination of the image signals from a neighborhood of non-standard photosites; and
 - means for replacing the image signals from non-standard photosites less than the low exposure response threshold with a combination of the image

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4. The image capture system as claimed in claim 1 wherein the image sensing device and the optical section are part of a digital camera and the processing section is part of a host computer separate from the digital camera.
5. The image capture system as claimed in claim 4 wherein the processor is accessible via a network
6. The image capture system as claimed in claim 1 wherein the image sensing device, the optical section and the processing section are included in a digital camera.
7. The image capture system as claimed in claim 1 wherein the non-standard photosites have a response that is slower by at least one stop compared to the standard photosites.
8. The image capture system as claimed in claim 1 wherein the photosites are monochromatic photosites.
9. The image capture system as claimed in claim 1 wherein the photosites are color photosites and the neighboring non-standard photosites are of the same color as standard photosite being processed by the processing section.
10. An image capture system for generating an extended effective dynamic range from a signal provided by an image sensor, said image capture system comprising:

an optical section for exposing the image sensing device to image light, thereby causing the image sensing device to generate an image signal; and

$\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ and $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ are two sets of n elements, then the number of ways to pair them is $n!$.

12. An image capture system providing an extended effective dynamic range, said system comprising:

an optical section for exposing the image sensing device to image light, thereby causing the image sensing device to generate an image signal;

means for converting the image signal into digital image signals corresponding to the output of the standard and non-standard photosites; and

a processor that (a) processes the digital image signals against a plurality of thresholds, including a high exposure response threshold for the standard photosites and a low exposure response threshold for the non-standard photosites, (b) replaces the digital image signals from standard photosites exceeding the high exposure response threshold with a combination of the digital image signals from a neighborhood of non-standard photosites and (c) replaces the digital image signals from non-standard photosites less than the low exposure

1. The first part of the document is a list of references. The references are listed in two columns. The first column contains references 1 through 10, and the second column contains references 11 through 20. The references are as follows:

1. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.	11. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.
2. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.	12. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.
3. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.	13. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.
4. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.	14. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.
5. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.	15. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.
6. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.	16. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.
7. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.	17. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.
8. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.	18. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.
9. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.	19. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.
10. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.	20. J. H. Van Veen, "Acoustic beamforming: A review of the state of the art," <i>IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing</i> , vol. 40, pp. 4-16, 1992.

13. The image capture system as claimed in claim 12 wherein the non-standard photosites have a response that is slower by at least one stop compared to the standard photosites.
14. The image capture system as claimed in claim 12 wherein the photosites are monochromatic photosites.
15. The image capture system as claimed in claim 12 wherein the photosites are color photosites.
16. The image capture system as claimed in claim 15 wherein the color photosites are arranged in a color filter array pattern.
17. The image capture system as claimed in claim 16 wherein each photosite is sensitive to one of a plurality of colors and the processor interpolates the other colors for each photosite from the neighboring photosites.
18. The image capture system as claimed in claim 12 wherein the image sensing device, the optical section and the converting means are part of a digital camera and the processor is part of a host computer separate from the digital camera.
19. The image capture system as claimed in claim 18 wherein the processor is accessible via a network.

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a processor that expands the response of the standard photosites to increased exposures by utilizing the digital image signals from neighboring non-standard photosites and expands the response of the non-standard photosites to decreased exposures by utilizing the digital image signals from neighboring standard photosites.

22. The device as claimed in claim 21 wherein the processor (a) processes the digital image signals against a plurality of thresholds, including a high exposure response threshold for the standard photosites and a low exposure response threshold for the non-standard photosites, (b) replaces the digital image signals from standard photosites exceeding the high exposure response threshold with a combination of the digital image signals from a neighborhood of non-standard photosites and (c) replaces the digital image signals from non-standard photosites less than the low exposure response threshold with a combination of the digital image signals from a neighborhood of standard photosites, thereby producing an output digital image signal with an extended effective dynamic range.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$, where a_n are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is analytic in the disk $|x| < 1$ and that it satisfies the functional equation $f(x) = x f(x^2) + 1$.

generating image signals from an image sensing device having standard photosites with a predetermined standard response to a light exposure and non-standard photosites with a slower response to the same light exposure; and

24. The method as claimed in claim 23 wherein the step of expanding the dynamic range comprises expanding the response of the standard photosites to increased exposures by utilizing the image signals from neighboring non-standard photosites and expanding the response of the non-standard photosites to decreased exposures by utilizing the image signals from neighboring standard photosites.

processing the image signals against a plurality of thresholds, including a high exposure response threshold for the standard photosites and a low exposure response threshold for the non-standard photosites;

replacing the image signals from standard photosites exceeding the high exposure response threshold with a combination of the image signals from a neighborhood of non-standard photosites; and

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that this function is unique and satisfies the conditions $f(0) = 0$ and $f'(0) = 1$.

26. An image sensor for generating an image signal with a differential response to image light, said image sensor comprising:
an array of photosites divided into standard photosites and non-standard photosites; and
a structural element overlying the photosites and providing the standard photosites with a predetermined standard response to a light exposure and the non-standard photosites with a slower response to the same light exposure.
27. The image sensor as claimed in claim 26 wherein the structural element comprises an array of lenslets overlying the photosites, wherein the lenslets overlying the standard photosites are structured to be more efficient in focusing light than the lenslets overlying the non-standard photosites.
28. The image sensor as claimed in claim 26 wherein the structural element comprises a mask with apertures overlying the photosites, wherein the apertures overlying the standard photosites are larger than the apertures overlying the non-standard photosites.
29. The image sensor as claimed in claim 26 wherein the structural element comprises a neutral density filter overlying the photosites, wherein the portion of the neutral density filter overlying the standard photosites is more transparent than the portion of the neutral density filter overlying the non-standard photosites.

30. An algorithm utilizing the image sensor as claimed in claim 26 in order to expand the response of the standard photosites to increased exposures by utilizing the image signals from neighboring non-standard photosites and to expand the response of the non-standard photosites to decreased exposures by utilizing the image signals from neighboring standard photosites.

31. The image sensor as claimed in claim 26 further including a color filter array comprised of two or more colors overlying the photosites, said standard and non-standard photosites being associated with each color of the array.

32. The image sensor as claimed in claim 31 wherein the color filter array is a Bayer array.

33. An algorithm utilizing the image sensor as claimed in claim 31 in order to expand the response of the standard photosites of each color to increased exposures by utilizing the image signals from neighboring non-standard photosites of the same color at least two lines removed from the corresponding standard photosite and to expand the response of the non-standard photosites of each color to decreased exposures by utilizing the image signals from neighboring standard photosites of the same color at least two lines removed from the corresponding non-standard photosite.

34. A digital camera including the image sensor claimed in claim 26.

35. The image sensor as claimed in claim 26 wherein the structural element comprises an array of lenslets overlying the standard photosites, and the non-standard photosites are not overlaid with lenslets.

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